(LVIIth Year.) THE (No. 2887.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, May 13, 1802.

New-York, May 7.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ſhip Betſey, arrived yeſterday, had a paſſage of 40 days from Liverpool. The editors of the New-York Gazette have received London papers by her to the 24th March. We ſhould be happy to be the harbinger of good news, or of ſaying ſomething that would alleviate the preſent anxiety of the public mind; but it appears that the affairs in Europe continue to be in an unſettled ſtate. The definitive treaty between England and France was not ſigned; but there was a probability it would be in a very ſhort time. England is ſaid to have demanded the whole ſovereignty of Malta; which it is expected would be granted by the firſt conſul. Preparations for defence, notwithſtanding, continue in England; and an additional number of troops have been ordered to the Weſt-Indies. The Meduſa frigate, which was to take out lord Nelſon, had been riding at ſingle anchor for five days, waiting for his arrival to ſail immediately. Switzerland appears to be in a tumultuous ſtate—600 troops had arrived at Bienne, which had given riſe to many conjectures. The emperors of Germany and Ruſſia, have declared, that they have ſeen, with intereſt, the definitive organization of the Italian republic; and declare their reſolution, notwithſtanding, to ſend ambaſſadors to that republic. The ill ſucceſs of the French in St. Domingo had been officially announced in the Paris papers. The American treaty bill was paſſed in the houſe of commons. American flour at Liverpool was at 40s. ſterling per bl.

PARIS, March 13.

THE marquis de Luccheſini, miniſter from his majeſty the king of Pruſſia, congratulated on the 15th of this month, (March 6) the chief conſul on the iſſue of the congreſs at Lyons.

Count Gobentzel, ambaſſador from his majeſty the emperor of Germany, has communicated directly to the firſt conſul, on the 18th (March 8) the reſolution of his Imperial majeſty to admit miniſters plenipotentiary from the Batavian, Helvetic and Italian republics; and that his majeſty was diſpoſed, on his part, to appoint miniſters of the ſame rank to reſide in thoſe republics. He at the ſame time declared, that his Imperial majeſty had ſeen with intereſt the definitive organization of the Italian republic.

The count de Marcoff has received, by the return of the courier, that he had ſent off to notify the iſſue of the congreſs at Lyons, his credentials to reſide at Paris as miniſter plenipotentiary. The chief de brigade Golincourt has written, by the ſame courier, that his Imperial majeſty of all the Ruſſias has ſeen with intereſt the motion made at Lyons, to re-open a commerce with his dominions.

March 15.

For theſe ten days paſt, all the Engliſh journals are crying out like *madmen* for *war*. Some orators of the parliament do not diſguiſe their opinions more. Their heart diſtils but gall.

"The firſt conſul does not wiſh for peace"—The miniſters, to whom Europe and humanity owe ſo much, Mr. Addington, lord Hawkeſbury, &c. are impoſed upon.

Yet it is now a fortnight, if we may believe perſons worthy of credit, ſince all the articles were agreed upon at Amiens: that the diſcuſſions with reſpect to drawing up the articles are determined, and that if it be not ſigned, it is only that a laſt courier is expected from London.

What ſignifies, then, the language of theſe turbulent writers! The advantages which the preliminaries give to Great-Britain are ſufficiently great. But the continental power of France muſt be reſtrained! Why then did the king and the unanimous voice of the nation ratify the preliminaries? and if it were neceſſary to impoſe upon France continental ſacrifices, why Mr. Grenville, did you not treat when you had allies, when their army was encamped upon the Alps, when the Ruſſian armies were yet doubtful of making a retrograde march, and when la Vendee, ſtill ſmoaking, occupied a portion of the French army? And ſince you did not think that France was ſufficiently enfeebled to attain your end, but ſtill thought you ought to continue the war, it was neceſſary, Mr. Windham, to direct it better; it was neceſſary that theſe 25,000 men, who were parading uſeleſsly, at ſo much expence, on the coaſts of the ocean, and before Cadiz, ſhould have entered Genoa the ſame day Melas did; it was neceſſary not to give the world the hideous and almoſt unexampled ſpectacle of bombarding the ſubjects of a king, your ally, even in his capital, without declaration of war, and almoſt without having ſent back his ambaſſador.

What do you hope for? to renew a coalition. The cannon of Copenhagen has deſtroyed coalitions for 20 years.

What would you then? Pull down the miniſtry, whoſe wiſe hand has been able to cure a part of wounds you have inflicted. But at length, if, to aſſuage your ambition, you ſhould draw your party into an abyſs of evils, your nation will ſoon regret the preliminaries of London, as it has regretted the armiſtice of El Arich. The details of the congreſs at Amiens plainly ſhew, that the Engliſh nation, which holds ſuch a diſtinguiſhed rank in the world, by their deep and correct ſenſe, and by the liberality of their ideas, muſt have towards the firſt conſul of France a new movement of eſteem and benevolence, becauſe they will ſee, that it has not depended upon him that the peace was not prompt, honourable and eternal. Your paſſions, low and diſgraceful, will be diſcovered, and you cannot long govern a nation, which ſpontaneouſly unites its voice with that of the whole world, to point out the enemies of men.

Telegraphic diſpatch of the 13th March.

It was demanded by the firſt conſul of the maritime prefect of Breſt, news,

1ſt, Of the health of the army of St. Domingo.

2. Of that of the general in chief.

3. Of Madame Le Clerc.

4. If the conduct of Touſſaint was good, bad, or doubtful.

It was replied, on the ſame day,

'That on the voyage, neither that army nor the ſquadron had loſt a ſingle man.

'That the general in chief was very well, and was with the advanced guard ſeveral leagues from the Cape when the order was ſent off. That the firſt conſul's ſiſter had borne the voyage well, without being indiſpoſed; that the conduct of Touſſaint was ſtill doubtful.'

The French funds are 57f.

The Moniteur of the 15th, contains long details reſpecting St. Domingo, which we are forced to defer till to-morrow.

There have been ſeveral engagements, and Touſſaint reſiſts the French force with all his power.

LONDON, March 16—18.

Lucien Buonaparte, and the celebrated Carnot, were, in the ſitting of the 9th, elected by the ſenate, to fill the vacant places in the tribunate.

The negotiations between Auſtria and France relative to the occupancy of the Briſgau, are brought to a concluſion. It is decided that the French demi-brigade, or any other which the French government may ſend to replace it, ſhall remain in that country until its fate be definitively determined.

The American treaty bill was read a third time in the houſe of commons, on Monday, and paſſed.

March 21.

Yeſterday Dreſſens, the meſſenger, arrived at lord Hawkeſbury's office with diſpatches from lord Cornwallis; he left Amiens on Thurſday. A report prevailed at the ſtock exchange, that the French miniſter at the congreſs, diſclaiming all wiſhes to procraſtinate the negotiation, had aſcribed the delays which have hitherto occurred, in a principal degree to the agent of his Catholic majeſty; and it is added, that he has in the name of the chief conſul declared, that unleſs Spain conforms to the baſis laid down in the preliminary articles, he will leave her to negotiate for herſelf, and conclude a peace without reference or conſideration to her intereſts. The ſtocks yeſterday were rather higher than on the day preceding. Conſuls opened at 60 1-8, and cloſed at a quarter.

The oppoſition with which the French forces in St. Domingo have been encountered is favourable to peace; although we hope it is not ſuch as to warrant any ſerious apprehenſion for the ultimate ſucceſs of the expedition. Had Touſſaint ſubmitted to the army of Le Clerc, or fallen before it, Buonaparte would have acquired a preponderance of power in the Weſt-Indies, which would doubtleſs have increaſed his pretenſions at Amiens; but now the ſucceſs of this enterprize, in which the commercial intereſts of France are ſo immediately and ſo anxiouſly involved, is in a degree dependent on the peace; and whatever might have been the previous diſpoſition of the French executive, we doubt not that their recent accounts from St. Domingo, have made them anxious for the early concluſion of the peace.

Government appears determined to watch the movement of the French expedition to St. Domingo with more diſcretion than they evinced in permitting it to ſail; for, in addition to the troops which we have already mentioned to have been ſent to Jamaica, a brigade is ordered thither from Gibraltar; and ſeveral of the regiments recently returned from Egypt to Ireland, and which have been recruited from the militia corps of that country, are alſo about to be ſent to that iſland. The military eſtabliſhments of each of our Weſt-India ſettlements are likewiſe to be [illegible] as to repreſs the [illegible] which has ſo ſtrongly manifeſted itſelf amongſt the negroes.

The naval ſtations on the coaſt of Eſſex, have all bent their ſignal yards again, and the ſeveral officers, by orders from the admiralty, now carry on their telegraphic communications, in like manner as they did in the courſe of the war.

The 55th regiment of foot embarked on Wedneſday morning at Portſmouth on board the Texel and Delft of 64 guns. The Ceres frigate is going to Cowes to take more troops on board. The Weſt-Indies is ſuppoſed to be their deſtination.

Several of the beys of Egypt are preparing to oppoſe the grand vizier, who holds himſelf in readineſs to reſiſt their attack. The conteſt may be expected to be very critical, as the inhabitants of the country are more inclined to favour the beys than the new Turkiſh adminiſtration.

The Amſterdam Journal confirms the report of the pacha of Boſnio having joined the ſtandard of the rebellious pacha of Widden, and that he was advancing at the head of a numerous army into Romania, and was within 200 miles of Conſtantinople.

March 23.

Mr. Hunter, jun. was not more than between twenty-two and twenty-three hours in coming from Amiens; one of the moſt expeditious journeys that was performed, and for which the meſſenger deſerves much praiſe. His diſpatches were of very great importance. A cabinet council was immediately ſummoned, which ſat ſeveral hours. As ſoon as it broke up, Meſſrs. Hunter and Dreſſens were diſpatched to Amiens and Paris with the reſult. The plenipotentiaries at Amiens are ſaid to be as actively employed as our cabinet. The conferences are daily, and are frequently carried on to a late hour at night. How does the activity accord with the aſſertion of the *Moniteur*, that all the articles had been agreed to, and even the wording of them completed? The following information has been tranſmitted to us. Upon a ſubject on which ſuch ſecrecy has been preſerved, we pretend not to pledge ourſelves for the perfect accuracy of the ſtatement, but it bears an aſpect of great probability.

All the points that had been in diſcuſſion were, it is ſaid, ſettled, and the articles drawn up about three weeks ago. Every body knows that till a treaty is ſigned, either of the negotiating parties may introduce new matter, if circumſtances have occurred to render it neceſſary. Our miniſters ſaw that the unanimous feeling of the country was againſt the reſult of the proceedings at Lyons, and the union of the French and Italian republics. To induce Buonaparte to abandon his new dignity was hopeleſs. But as France had placed herſelf in a ſituation of increaſed power ſince the preliminaries were ſigned, we had a right to require ſome equivalent. The country was with the miniſters; and Malta, which was to have been under the protection of a third power, is ſaid to have been demanded in full ſovereignty to us. Buonaparte demurred, but ſituated as he is with reſpect to St. Domingo, and not ignorant of the voice of this country upon the ſubject of the Italian republic, he feels that he cannot eventually refuſe our demands. This has diſpleaſed him—he knows that the Britiſh preſs has directed the attention and rouſed the feelings of the country, and hence theſe petulant invectives againſt it.

Such is the information that has been tranſmitted to us. At the cabinet council yeſterday, nothing deciſive, it is rumoured, took place. Further information is expected from France, and hence, it is believed, that the definitive treaty will not be received before the beginning of April.

A Dutch mail arrived this morning.

Our very intelligent correſpondents at Amſterdam and the Hague inform us, that on the 16th ſeveral commercial houſes in the former city received a courier from Amſterdam, with the intelligence that all obſtacles to peace had been removed, and that nothing remained to be done but to ſign the treaty. The Dutch funds roſe immediately ſix per cent. The next day, however, another courier arrived, whoſe news is ſaid not to have been ſo pacific, and the funds fell 5 per cent.

The Dutch government has ordered the council of marine not to ſuffer the fleet to ſail till after ſigning the definitive treaty.

Theſe circumſtances have caſt a deep gloom over the public mind in Holland. The merchants know not what to think or how to act. "If we look to France," ſay they, "we ſee no preparations for war, and we expect peace,—when we look to England, the brightneſs of the proſpect vaniſhes, for we behold the utmoſt vigour and activity in all her ports."

A ſhort time ago it was ſaid in [illegible] that the Dutch miniſter at Amiens, Schimmelpenninck, had demanded the [illegible] up of the Scheldt [illegible] of refuſal, the eſtabliſhing [illegible]

port, in the ſame manner as Dunkirk. This aſſertion has been officially contradicted. The Dutch muſt, as we have more than once aſſerted, accede to ſuch terms as France chooſe to adopt.

It is very currently reported that the loan will be made this week. The inference drawn is, that the definitive treaty will be immediately ſigned, and therefore the miniſter will be able to make his loan. The fact, if true, will, however, bear a contrary inference; namely, that the miniſter ſees the treaty will not be concluded for ſome time, and that he will make the loan, rather than put the public ſervice to more inconvenience, or allow the enemy longer to imagine Britain waits for their permiſſion to raiſe money.

Major-gen. Barnet, the ſecond in command aſſumes the office of governor of the important fortreſs of Gibraltar by the death of gen. O'Hara.

The ſtock exchange, Lloyd's coffee houſe, and the lottery offices, are now thronged all day long with inquirers about the loan, the definitive treaty, and the ſtate of the wheel. Two to one was betted yeſterday, that Mr. Newland will announce the loan in three days; five to one that the treaty will arrive in the month of March; and even betting one of the four prizes of 20,000l. or one of the two prizes of 10,000l. will be drawn in the courſe of this week, excluſive of the firſt drawn ticket to-morrow morning. What with loans, treaties and capital prizes, at preſent the public mind is pretty well occcupied; however, they will ſoon be relieved from the latter, as all the capital prizes will be drawn in a few days.

CORN EXCHANGE, March 22.

We have had the largeſt arrival of wheat in for this day's market than for ſome time paſt, which has cauſed that article to go off at a declenſion in price of full 8s. per quarter ſince this day week. Owing to a large ſtock of barley left laſt week, and a further arrival to-day, cauſed prime malting ſamples to be very dull, and full 2s. per quarter cheaper; as alſo are inferior oats, but fine ſorts are full as dear.—Both hog peaſe and tick beans are lower; but in ſmall beans little or no alteration. Flour 5s. per ſack, cheaper than laſt Monday.

Current prices of grain. Engliſh wheat 56s. to 65s. fine do 70s. to 72s. foreign 78s. to 80s. fine flour 62s. to 63s. per ſack.

Prices of ſtock, March 22. 3 per cent. C. 69 8 7/8 9 1/8 9. 5 per cent. ann. 101 3/4 102. Cons. for April 99 111/434.

PORTSMOUTH. March 17.

Lord Nelſon, contrary to general expectation, has not yet arrived; the Meduſa frigate, capt. Gore, has been riding at ſingle anchor for five days, in order to put to ſea with more facility when the gallant admiral arrives.

SALEM, April 30.

Captain Prince, of Marblehead, from Liſbon, informs, that col. Humphreys and his family arrived at that place from Madrid on the 12th March, to take paſſage for America in the ſhip Perſeverance, of New-York. Col. H. is well known as a ſoldier, a ſcholar, and a gentleman. He was miniſter plenipotentiary at the court of Spain till the preſidency of Mr. Jefferſon, who removed him and appointed Mr. Pinckney. On the 24th of March citizen general Lannes arrived at Liſbon from France, as miniſter plenipotentiary to the court of Portugal; a French corvette, lying oppoſite the town, was dreſt and ſaluted on the occaſion.

NEWBURYPORT, April 30.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

By captain Bagley, from Alicant, we have received copies of letters from conſul O'Brien, at Algiers, dated 12th and 20th February, to the American conſul at Alicant, ſtating that four of the ſix Algerine corſairs which had been cruiſing, had returned, after capturing five Neapolitan veſſels and ſixty-five Chriſtians, which were made ſlaves of—it was not known where the other two were—thoſe that have returned are preparing for another cruiſe—that on the 19th inſtant, our ambaſſador arrived from the baſhaw of Tripoli; he came in a prize, Swediſh veſſel, with half the crew French—brought ſome white and black ſlaves as preſents to the dey and miniſtry, and, we hear, has got a permit to go to Bona, on this coaſt, and load with wheat for Tripoli, where it was very ſcarce. It is a fact that three Tripolitan corſairs are at ſea in queſt of Americans and Swedes.

NEWARK, May 4.

Doctor M'Whorter, who was appointed by the truſtees of Princeton college, to go into the eaſtern ſtates to ſolicit donations for the rebuilding of that college lately conſumed by fire, writes thus to one of his friends in Newark, dated Boſton, April 23, 1802:

"Here I am exceedingly buſy, and I and my miſſion are treated with an attention, politeneſs, and ſucceſs, far beyond my moſt ſanguine expectation.

"Our friends here think we ought not only to have our loſſes repaired, but ſome handſome addition to our funds. This is the town of charity, liberality and hoſpitality. They have ſubſcriptions in hand for two great charities, for which they muſt raiſe 60,000 dollars.—This may make my application at this juncture not ſo propitious—I have as yet been employed in preparatory work rather than direct application.—I was juſt looking over my ſubſcription, and it amounts to 2240 dollars, 1400 of which were given by three gentlemen, 1000 by one, 300 by another, and 200 by a third.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.

Yeſterday arrived the brig William, capt. Quadrille, from Liſbon, which he left the 27th of March, and informs, that the news we had via Boſton was the general converſation; to which was added, that a fleet of Engliſh ſhips of the line were cruiſing off Breſt. Captain Q. alſo mentions, that a piratical veſſel had made its appearance off Cadiz, that a boat was picked up with the body of a man whoſe head had been cut off, and another with both arms cut off.

INFORMATION

To merchants trading with St. Domingo.

Extract of a letter from Port-Republican, dated 3d April.

"I have only time to inform you, that I have juſt heard a new impoſition of 10 per cent. additional duties which are about to be laid by this government on dry goods, other than thoſe of the manufacture of France, which makes the duties on dry goods 20 per cent. and on exports the ſame."

From Kingſton (Jamaica) papers of the 23d March laſt.

Seven parcels of very inferior graſs, weighing from 3 1/4 to 3 1/2 lbs. each, were ſubmitted to the conſideration of the ſitting magiſtrates, at the office of clerk of the peace, yeſterday morning, by an inhabitant, as having purchaſed the ſame at the rate of 7 1/2 each, from the agents of a Monſ. La Seine, at his graſs yard, near the Wherry wharf. If this dry weather continues, and this man's conſcience ſhall be ſuffered to roam at large in ſuch extortionate field, the community (as far as depends upon him at leaſt) may ſoon expect the proviſionary rates of the *fleſh* and *graſs* markets to be preciſely the ſame; namely, 20d. the lb!

ST. JAGO-DE-LA-VEGA, March 20.

It is with pleaſure we notice the proſpect of increaſing crops to be ſhipped at Old Harbour this ſeaſon. There are at preſent 29 Britiſh ſhips lying in that bay with the greateſt probability of being there fully laden. We underſtand that 17 is the greateſt number of ſhips ever recollected at one time in the bay.

May 8.

On Monday laſt the general ſociety of the Cincinnati met at the Capitol, in the city of Waſhington, when the following officers where choſen for the three enſuing years.

Major-general Alexander Hamilton, preſident-general.

Major-general C. C. Pinckney, vice-preſident-general.

Major Wm. Jackſon, ſecretary-general.

——— ——— Bell, aſſiſtant ſecretary-general.

Brigadier-general Wm. M'Pherſon, treaſurer-general.

According to the conſtitution the next meeting of the ſociety will be held on the firſt Monday of May, 1805. And the ſociety have determined that it be held at Philadelphia.

ALEXANDRIA, May 5.

The United States frigate Preſident, lately from the Mediterranean, arrived yeſterday and anchored oppoſite the town.

Mr. Lear was at Mount Vernon laſt evening, and proceeds to the city of Waſhington to-day. We underſtand that on Le Clerc's return from the ſouthern part of St. Domingo, he informed Mr. Lear, that he had no authority to recogniſe him as an official character. This circumſtance, together with the inefficacy of his repeated applications for a ceſſation of the unwarrantable ſeverity with which the Americans were treated, rendered his ſituation too unpleaſant for him to remain. Captain Rogers, late of the Maryland ſloop of war, and captain Davis, of the ſhip St. Domingo Packet, of Philadelphia, were impriſoned by the French at the Cape; upon what cauſe could not be aſcertained.

The ſame day the Ardent ſailed, the Dutch fleet of eight ſail of the line ſailed for the United States.

The greater part of the French fleet had ſailed for France.

WASHINGTON, May 7.

Yeſterday Mr. Lear arrived here from Cape-Francois.

We learn that on the return of general Le Clerc from Port-au-Prince, he informed Mr. Lear, that from an examination of the treaty between France and the United States, and from the nature of his [Le Clerc's] powers, he did not think himſelf authoriſed to recognize him in the character of conſul of the United States.—Mr. Lear accordingly took his leave.

We underſtand that the treaty only authoriſes the United States to ſend conſuls to the European poſſeſſions of France, and that previouſly to the year 1796, no American conſuls were received in the French Weſt-Indies.

When Mr. Lear ſailed, American produce was very low. The day before he departed, the Batavian fleet, conſiſting of 4 ſhips of the line, had ſailed for New-York.

BALTIMORE, May 8.

The editors received from their correſpondent at Norfolk, by the packet arrived on Thurſday evening laſt, the following article.

NORFOLK, Tueſday May 4, 11 o'clock.

This moment we received London accounts to the 25th March, on which day the treaty was not ſigned, but momently expected.

[Other letters received in town from Norfolk concur with the above, in ſtating that the general expectation, at the time of the veſſel's leaving London, was, that the definitive treaty would be ſigned. This, however, was only an opinion, grounded, perhaps, upon the deciſive and vigorous meaſures adopted by Great-Britain. [*Fed. Gaz.*]

The votes for governor of Maſſachuſetts, in all the towns of the commonwealth, except 10 or 12, are;

For Governor Strong	29,935
Mr. Gerry	19,541
Majority	10,394

The legiſlature of Tenneſſee paſſed a law at their laſt ſeſſion, inflicting a penalty of one hundred dollars on any perſon bringing into that ſtate any negro, or other ſlave or ſervant of colour, beſides the loſs of his right and intereſt in ſuch ſlave or ſervant.

May 10.

From St. Croix, we learn, that ſeveral of the principal burghers of that iſland, who had been ſaid to unjuſtly favour the Britiſh while they had it in poſſeſſion, had been confined in the fort, and were to be tranſported to Denmark for trial, in an armed brig now preparing for ſea. Amongſt the number of thoſe arreſted, it is ſaid, the noted judge Appleby is included.——A warm preſs of ſailors had recently taken place at St. Croix, to man their ſhips. [*N. Y. Gaz.*]

Annapolis, May 13.

ACTS

Paſſed at the firſt seſſion of the 7th congreſs.

An act extending the privilege of franking and receiving letters free of poſtage to any perſon admitted or to be admitted to take a ſeat in congreſs as a delegate; and providing compenſation for ſuch delegate.

An act concerning the library for both houſes of congreſs.

An act for the apportionment of repreſentatives among the ſeveral ſtates according to the ſecond enumeration.

An act for the protection of the commerce and ſeamen of the United States againſt the Tripolitan cruiſers.

An act to authoriſe an advance of money to Samuel Dexter.

An act for the relief of Lyon Lehman.

An act authoriſing the diſcharge of Lawrence Erb from his confinement.

An act making certain partial appropriations for the year 1802.

An act to amend an act, entitled, "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States."

An act for the relief of Francis Duchouquet.

An act fixing the military eſtabliſhment of the United States.

An act to repeal certain acts reſpecting the organization of the courts of the United States; and for other purpoſes.

An act to authoriſe the preſident of the United States to convey certain parcels of land therein mentioned.

An act to regulate trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes, and to preſerve peace on the frontiers.

An act making appropriation for defraying the expence of a negotiation with the Britiſh government to aſcertain the boundary line between the United States and Upper Canada.

An act for the accommodation of perſons concerned in certain fiſheries therein mentioned.

An act authoriſing the erection of certain light-houſes; and for other purpoſes.

An act to repeal the internal taxes.

An act making a partial appropriation for the ſupport of government during the year 1802.

An act for the relief of Iſaac Zane.

An act for the relief of the marſhals of certain diſtricts therein mentioned.

An act to eſtabliſh an uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the acts heretofore paſſed on the ſubject.

An act making appropriation for defraying the expences which may ariſe from carrying into effect the convention made between the United States and the French republic.

An act to revive and continue in force an act, entitled, "An act to augment the ſalaries of the officers therein mentioned," paſſed the ſecond day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine.

An act to amend an act, entitled, "An act to retain a further ſum on drawbacks, for expences incident to the allowance and payment thereof, and in lieu of ſtamp duties and debentures.

An act declaring the aſſent of congreſs to an act of the general aſſembly of Virginia, therein mentioned.

An act for the relief of Thomas K. Jones.

An act for the relief of Paolo Paoſy.

An act for the relief of Louis Tonſard.

An act in addition to an act, entitled, "An act in addition to an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military ſervices, and for the ſociety of the United Brethren for propagating the Goſpel among the heathen."

An act making proviſion for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States.

An act to amend the judicial ſyſtem of the United States.

An act to regulate and fix the compenſations of the officers of the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives.

An act for the relief of Theodoſius Fowler.

An act for the relief of the widows and orphans of certain perſons who have died in the naval ſervice of the United States.

An act ſupplementary to an act, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies during the time therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of deſigning, engraving, and etching hiſtorical and other prints.

An act to revive and continue in force an act, entitled, "An act for eſtabliſhing trading houſes with the Indian tribes."

An act to ſuſpend, in part, the act, entitled, "An act regulating foreign coins; and for other purpoſes."

An act to amend an act to eſtabliſh the compenſations of officers employed in the collection of duties on imports and tunnage; and for other purpoſes.

An act to enable the people of the eaſtern diviſion of the territory north-weſt of the river Ohio, to form a conſtitution and ſtate government, and for the admiſſion of ſuch ſtate into the union on an equal footing with the original ſtates; and for other purpoſes.

An act to provide for the eſtabliſhment of certain diſtricts, and therein to amend an act, entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tunnage;" and for other purpoſes.

An act making appropriations for the military eſtabliſhment of the United States, in the year 1802.

An act making an appropriation for the ſupport of the navy of the United States, for the year 1802.

An act to aboliſh the board of commiſſioners in the city of Waſhington; and for other purpoſes.

An act making appropriations for the ſupport of government, for the year 1802.

An act to extend, and continue in force, the proviſions of an act, entitled, "An act giving a right of pre-emption to certain perſons who have contracted with John Cleves Symmes, or his aſſociates, for lands lying between the Miami rivers, in the territory north-weſt of the Ohio; and for other purpoſes."

An act to empower John James Dufour, and his aſſociates, to purchaſe certain lands.

An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Waſhington, in the diſtrict of Columbia.

An act further to alter and eſtabliſh certain poſt-roads; and for the more ſecure carriage of the mail of the United States.

An act to amend an act, entitled, "An act for the relief of ſick and diſabled ſeamen;" and for other purpoſes.

An act making an appropriation for carrying into effect the convention between the United States of America, and his Britannic majeſty.

An act for the relief of Fulwar Skipwith.

An act additional to, and amendatory of, an act, entitled, "An act concerning the diſtrict of Columbia."

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 31ſt inſtant, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, near the Swamp Bridge, in Anne-Arundel county,

ALL the perſonal eſtate of PAUL BUGY, late of ſaid county, deceaſed, conſiſting of negroes, horſes, cattle, hogs, and ſome houſehold furniture. The ſale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and continue till all is ſold. Terms of ſale ready caſh.

JOHN PHIPS, Adminiſtrator.

May 11, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the late Mr. PEREGRINE BOND, of Saint-Mary's county, deceaſed, that unleſs they exhibit their reſpective claims, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, at or before the firſt day of September next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from any benefit of the ſaid deceaſed's eſtate. Given under my hand this 8th day of May, eighteen hundred and two.

ELISHA JOHNSON, Adminiſtrator of P. BOND.

LAWS of MARYLAND,

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, ESQUIRE,

WITH a copious INDEX,

In two volumes,

Handſomely bound in calf, and lettered,

Printed under the authority of the General Aſſembly,

Price, Twenty-five Dollars,

Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the Printing-Office, Annapolis.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee of the Houſe of Delegates appointed to examine the work.

"THE committee to whom was referred the memorial of William Kilty, having referred to the reſolutions of the general aſſembly, by which the memorialiſt has been appointed to reviſe and prepare for publication a complete edition of the laws of this ſtate now in force, and inſpected the manner in which the work has been executed, are of opinion that the ſame has been prepared with great labour, and diſtinguiſhed accuracy and ability."

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO man, his wife, and five children: the four oldeſt are boys. The man is a good gardener, and the woman a good houſe wench. For terms inquire at this office.

In CHANCERY, April 30, 1802.

Leakin Dorſey and David Laſavour,

vs.

The heirs of George Steyer.

THE object of the bill filed in this cauſe is to obtain a decree to veſt in David Laſavour, one of the complainants, the legal title and eſtate in fee of and in two tracts of land lying in Waſhington county, one called THE WIDOW'S PURCHASE, the other called ROGUE'S HARBOUR, which George Steyer, deceaſed, by bond of conveyance, dated the firſt day of March, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine, ſold unto Leakin Dorſey, and which the ſaid Leakin Dorſey, by a bond of conveyance dated the twenty-eighth of March, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-nine, ſold unto David Laſavour. The bill ſtates, that the ſaid George Steyer is dead, without having any heir known of and capable of inheriting his real eſtate; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainants, ordered, that he cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette once in each of three ſucceſſive weeks before the firſt day of June next, to the intent that the heirs of the ſaid George Steyer may have notice of the preſent application, and the object of the bill filed, and may be warned to appear in this court, in perſon, or by ſolicitor, on or before the firſt Tueſday of October next, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed.

True copy,

Teſt. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

GEORGE WELLS,

Boot and Shoe-maker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has removed to the houſe formerly occupied by THOMAS M'NIER, in Church-ſtreet, a door below capt. Weſt's, and nearly oppoſite the City Tavern, where he caries on the above buſineſs in all its branches with neatneſs and diſpatch; he returns thanks to the public for paſt favours, and hopes to merit a continuance.

N. B. He has a quantity of ſilk umbrellas for ſale.

Annapolis, April 20, 1802.

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,

Of every Deſcription.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform the public in general, and their friends in particular, that they have juſt received from Philadelphia, and now opening at their ſhop, in Cornhill-ſtreet, next door to Mr. Lloyd M. Lowe, an elegant aſſortment of ladies and gentlemen's faſhionable goods, for this and the enſuing ſeaſon, which they are determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices, and hope thereby to merit the attention of thoſe who wiſh to favour them with their cuſtom.

M. & B. CURRAN.

Annapolis, April 27, 1802.

I HEREBY forbid all perſons from paſſing in any manner through my plantations, but by and with the public roads leading through them, or from hunting with either dogs or gun, particularly thoſe who pull down my fences on that direction of my plantation adjoining the land of the late Vincent Luſby.

W. BROGDEN.

April 22, 1802.

On Monday the 10th day of May, if fair, if not on the firſt fair day, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the ſubſcriber will offer at SALE,

A LARGE quantity of Indian corn, milch cows and calves, and work oxen, horſes, hogs, and farming utenſils, &c. For all ſums under twenty dollars CASH muſt be paid, for all above that ſum the purchaſer will be indulged with a credit of ſix months, on his giving bond, on intereſt, with good ſecurity. The ſale will continue till all be ſold.

JOHNSON MICHAEL O'REILLY, Near South river ferry.

April 21, 1802.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the evening of the firſt inſtant, a negro man called CHARLES, a ſhort black fellow, thirty-five years of age, ſtrong and active, broad ſhoulders, large face, noſe, mouth, and thick lips, marked in the face by the ſmall-pox; his left ear is much ſmaller than the right; he walks remarkably wide, and turns his toes very much in. He went off about this time laſt year, and was out nine months, employed by, and taken in the houſe of, a free negro, who rents land of Samuel Ward, near Herring creek church, who knew him to be my ſlave; he has a quick way of ſpeaking, and a remarkable down look when ſpoken to. It is preſumed he will make for the Federal City or Baltimore, and will endeavour to paſs for a free man, and probably will take the name of, and may obtain a paſs from, ſome free negro. A reward of twenty dollars will be paid for taking and ſecuring him at either of the above cities, or ten dollars if taken a leſs diſtance, with reaſonable expences if delivered to Joſeph Taylor, or W. BROGDEN.

Anne-Arundel county, July 20, 1801.

IN COUNCIL, Annapolis, February [illegible], 1802.

ORDERED, That the Act to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as relate to voters, and the qualifications of voters, paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of the general aſſembly of this ſtate, be publiſhed twice in each week, for the ſpace of three months, ſucceſſively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, the American, and the Telegraphe, at Baltimore; the Muſeum, at George-town; the National Intelligencer; the paper at Eaſton; Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town, and in the Waſhington Spy.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An ACT to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as relate to voters, and qualifications of voters.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That every free white male citizen of this ſtate, and no other, above twenty-one years of age, having reſided twelve months in the county next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and every free white male citizen of this ſtate, above twenty-one years of age, and having obtained a reſidence of twelve months next preceding the election in the city of Baltimore or the city of Annapolis, and at which he offers to vote, ſhall have a right of ſuffrage, and ſhall vote by ballot in the election of ſuch county or city, or either of them, for delegates to the general aſſembly, electors of the ſenate, and ſheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate repugnant to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this act, ſhall be and the ſame are hereby abrogated, annulled, and made void.

And be it enacted, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alteration of the ſaid conſtitution contained therein, ſhall be conſidered as a part, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid as a part, of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

VACHEL STEVENS

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed to the houſe lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS HARRIS, near the Bath, where he continues to accommodate boarders by the year or day, as uſual. He has good ſtabling for horſes.

Annapolis, April 14, 1802.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, as a runaway, a negro by the name of WILLIAM BERBECK, who ſays he was ſet free by William Cox, of Anne-Arundel county, and has a certificate ſigned Nich. Harwood, dated the 26th of July, 1799, who certifies, that William Coe liberated a negro by the name of William Berbeck; this fellow, in cuſtody, is about 25 years of age, 6 feet high, ſtrait made, and has a black ſmooth ſkin; his cloathing a blue cloth jacket and pantaloons, a ſtriped waiſtcoat, a pair of ſtriped yarn trouſers, a pair of white yarn ſtockings, a pair of coarſe ſtrong ſhoes, and an old hat. His owner is requeſted to releaſe him, or he will be ſold for his fees as the law directs.

FRANCIS MILLARD, Sheriff of St. Mary's county, Maryland.

February 23, 1802.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as runaways, the following negroes, viz. SARAH, forty years of age, or upwards, a ſtout well looking black woman, dreſſed chiefly in country made cloth, ſays ſhe was ſold ſome time laſt winter by Anthony Levie, of Charles county, to Hiram Rouſſow, of North-Carolina, from whom ſhe made her eſcape ſoon after. Negro BECK, a likely active young woman, between twenty and twenty-five years of age, dreſſed chiefly in old country cloth, ſays ſhe was ſold by Richard Dent, of Prince-George's county, to Joſhua Power, who ſoon after ſold her to two men from Carolina or Georgia, whoſe names ſhe does not recollect, but thinks it was Meſſrs. Degrafinreid and Farr, from whom ſhe ran away laſt fall. MOLLY, a ſmall mulatto woman, between ſixteen and twenty years of age, ſlender made, country cloth jacket and petticoat, ſays ſhe is the property of Theophilus Tebbs, of Eſſex county, Virginia, from whom ſhe ran away in company with her huſband, about one month ago. The owners of the above ſlaves are requeſted to take them away, or they will be ſold agreeably to law for their priſon fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county.

April 1, 1802.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be ſold at the Printing-Office,

Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Paſſed November Seſſion, 1801.

IMPORTANT.

A freſh ſupply of the following

VALUABLE MEDICINES

Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,

And for ſale, by

GIDEON WHITE,

At his ſtore, who is appointed the ONLY agent in Annapolis.

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A ſovereign remedy for colds, obſtinate coughs, aſthmas, ſore throats, and approaching conſumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the

HOOPING COUGH,

THIS diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progreſs, and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorder to which children are liable, the Elixir is ſo perfectly agreeable and the doſe ſo ſmall, that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Eſq; attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your requeſt in ſtating my opinion of Hamilton's elixir—It has been uſed in my family for two or three years paſt, with uniform ſucceſs, whenever colds, coughs, or ſimilar complaints have rendered medicine neceſſary—I have myſelf found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troubleſome affection of the breaſt, accompanied with ſoreneſs and with obſtructed and difficult breathing.

On theſe accounts I do not heſitate to recommend Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deſerving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-ſtreet, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very complicated diſorder occaſioned by a ſevere cold caught ſeveral months ago—He breathed with the greateſt difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening ſweats when he attempted to walk any diſtance, and his voice would frequently fail in ſuch a degree that he could only attempt to whiſper; he has been upwards of ſix weeks without a return of his complaints, and deſires to give this public teſtimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. HAMILTON's GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable—the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance to the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience, to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of

Nervous diſorders	Violent cramps in the ſtomach and back
Conſumptions	Indigeſtion
Lowneſs of ſpirits	Melancholy
Loſs of appetite	Gout in the ſtomach
Impurity of blood	Pains in the limbs
Hyſterical affections	Relaxations
Inward weakneſſes	Involuntary emiſſions
Seminal weakneſſes	Obſtinate gleets
Fluoralbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barreneſs	

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

HAMILTON's

ESSENSE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A ſafe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatiſm, palſey, ſprains, bruiſes, pains in the face and neck, &c.—And has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchaſed at your ſhop the preparations you call *Hamilton's Eſſence or Extract of Muſtard*, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatiſm (of that kind named ſciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obſtinate diſeaſe—If you think this letter uſeful you are at liberty to make it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, *South Second-ſtreet*, between Mary and Chriſtian-ſtreets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—that his wife Mary Hoover was ſo ſeverely afflicted with violent rheumatiſm, very dangerouſly ſituated, the conſequence of a ſevere cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for ſeveral weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehenſion of remaining a cripple for life, notwithſtanding the moſt reſpectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when ſeeing ſeveral caſes of cures performed by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-ſtreet. The firſt application enabled her to walk acroſs the room, and the uſe of one bottle reſtored her to her uſual ſtate of health and ſtrength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and ſubſcribed before *Ebenezer Ferguſon*, Eſq; one of the juſtices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years paſt cured upwards of *one hundred and twenty thouſand* perſons of both ſexes, of every age, and in every ſituation, of various dangerous complaints ariſing from worms, and from obſtructions or foulneſs in the ſtomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of ſimilar title, ſo commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being ſuited to every age and conſtitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is ſo mild in its operation that it cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all groſs humours and eruptions; feveriſh and bilious complaints, and are the ſafeſt and mildeſt purgative that can be uſed on any occaſion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,

And the ſymptoms by which they are known.

WORMS which infeſt the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Aſcarides or ſmall maw worm, the Cucurbitina or ſhort flat white worm, and laſtly, the Taenia or tape worm, ſo called from its reſemblance to tape—this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is the moſt hurtful and moſt difficult to cure.

Among the ſymptoms attending worms are, diſagreeable breath, eſpecially in the morning; bad and corrupted gums—itching in the noſe and about the ſeat—convulſions and epileptic fits, and ſometimes privation of ſpeech,—ſtarting and grinding of the teeth in ſleep—irregular appetite, ſometimes loathing food, and ſometimes voracious—Purging, with ſlimy and fœted ſtools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and ſickneſs at the ſtomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowneſs of ſpirits—ſlow fever, with ſmall and irregular pulſe—a dry cough—exceſſive thirſt—ſometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and ſometimes the face bloated and fluſhed.

Perſons afflicted with any of the above ſymptoms, ſhould have recourſe to *Hamilton's Worm deſtroying Lozenges* which have been conſtantly attended with ſucceſs in all complaints ſimilar to thoſe above deſcribed.

A doſe of this medicine given occaſionally during the warm ſeaſon, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful diſorder which annually deſtroys thouſands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewiſe the mildeſt and moſt certain remedy known, and has reſtored to health and ſtrength a great number when in an advanced ſtage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain inſtructions are given for every part of the neceſſary treatment in ſuch caſes.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs; having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thouſands) the authenticity of which any perſon may aſcertain, either by letter or perſonal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, *Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore*, began about 20 months ago to be grievouſly afflicted with a tape worm, which increaſed faſt in ſize and ſtrength, ſo as to excite the moſt horrid ſenſations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, reſembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his neceſſary ſleep, and cauſed ſuch dreadful apprehenſions as cannot be conceived but by one in a ſimilar ſituation—his appetite waſted rapidly, and with that his ſtrength, ſo that he was unable to attend to any buſineſs—when he heard of ſome excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large doſe, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm *(now in the poſſeſſion of Lee & Co.)*—but a renewal of his pains ſoon convinced him that this monſtrous reptile had recovered its firſt vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which reſulted the total expulſion of his formidable enemy, in ſeveral pieces, which he ſuppoſed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have ſince elapſed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himſelf will gratify any who may wiſh to make further inquiries on the ſubject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce ſuch powerful effects, when neceſſary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doſes, as Mr. Fuller will teſtify—their peculiar mildneſs is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennſylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, miniſter of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the uſe of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accompliſh, different other means had proved abortive. My eldeſt boy had a very ſickly appearance, was very reſtleſs at night, grew leaner from time to time; in ſhort, he ſeemed to be in a precarious ſtate of health, *which would yield to none of the medicines adminiſtered*, until I gave him two doſes of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a ſubſtance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon cloſe inſpection quite replete with very ſmall living animals. Not one of that ſort of worms which uſually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a freſh and lively complexion. Upon different occaſions I have uſed this medicine as a purging ſubſtitute, and found it to anſwer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of thoſe diſagreeable ſenſations, ſo often occaſioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, beſides its main object, one of the moſt ſalutary means for reſtoring loſt appetite, and promoting a proper ſtate of digeſtion, by carrying off that bilious ſubſtance, which engenders ſo much indiſpoſition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparallelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſun burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and clear, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, by abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting ſmart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

A ſafe and ſpeedy remedy for a certain diſeaſe.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons, in every ſituation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevents its morbid ſecretions; to reſtore and mend the appetite; to procure a free perſpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal conſequences; a doſe never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its firſt appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs, ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and ſevere head-ache, and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate.

ANNAPOLIS:

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